The Sun.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1913.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid.

DAILY, Per Month	$0 50
DAILY, Per Year	6 00
SUNDAY, Per Year	2 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year	8 50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month	75
THE EVENING SUN, Per Month	25
THE EVENING SUN, Per Year	2 50

Postage to foreign countries added.

All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to THE SUN.

Readers of THE SUN leaving town for the summer months can have the morning and Sunday editions delivered to them in any part of this country or Europe on the terms stated above. Addresses changed as often as desired. Order through newsdealer or directly of Publication Office, telephone 2200 Beekman.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer, William C. Reick, 170 Nassau street; Vice-President, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Secretary, C. E. Luxton, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel street, Strand.

Paris office, 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre.

Washington office, Hibbs Building.

Brooklyn office, 106 Livingston street.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts and illustrations for publication wish to have rejected articles returned they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Isn't the Price Too High?

Was there ever in the history of the country a Secretary of State who showed such utter ignorance and utter incapacity as WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN?

Truly the United States is paying a staggering price to enable President WILSON to abate a political nuisance.

Flinging Slime in the Public's Face.

With efforts to swell the powers of the Post Office Department as a moral censor THE SUN has scant sympathy. There is always a danger to the liberty of the press and liberty of speech in the regulation of the mails. It is also a means by which all sorts of fanatics seek to fetter or destroy the commercial institutions and customs which they dislike.

Yet it is right and necessary to say that the persons who have complained to the Postmaster-General of the treatment of sexual matters in certain magazines and weeklies have attacked a grave and disgusting evil of this time.

Starting under the specious pretext of giving needed instruction to the young, an instruction that should not and need not be public, the virtuous exploiters of popular credulity and ignorance have come to be poisoners of the public imagination, inspirers of loathsome ideas and images, utterers of foulness, degraders and destroyers of innocence. By the side of the money they make—and they would not stick to this hypocritical-licentious branch of literature if they didn't make money out of it—HENRY FIELDING'S "dirtiest money in the world" earned by a Bow street magistrate is angel gold, and even the wages of a Broadway bully look almost respectable.

It is the shameful fact that some abhorrent article or picture is likely to leap at the eye from almost any page of certain periodicals. In the name, usually, of virtue and progress the young are being dishonored; girls and women ought to be safe, and are not, from this contamination. It looks at them from every newsstand. The civilization of Pompeii ought not to be, and is, inculcated in the mellifluent accents of Mr. CHADBAND. Babylon is become a nest of every unclean bird.

Mr. BURLESON'S services are not needed for the suppression of these "improving" obscenities, these labors, whether of the bigot or the sensualist, to make a United States in which is no heart without the full knowledge of evil, no eye without some unhealthy gleam. Punish the venders of impurity by not reading them. In addition, if necessary, lug them before the courts. The remedy for this spreading disease is in the hands of the public whom it infects.

It should be superfluous for THE SUN to say that it complains of no honest literature or art; that it has no Comstockian prejudices. It is simply sick of the dissemination, usually under the most sanctimonious colors, of nasty and nauseous stuff.

On the Popping Crease.

To-day and to-morrow the Gentlemen of All New York will meet the Players of Australia at Livingston, Staten Island. We took a belt'ful of antipodean scalps on the way up to the Davis cup finals, but it is hardly to be expected that our cricketers will be able to repeat the performance of MCLOUGHLIN, WILLIAMS and HACKETT at Wimbledon.

If degrees of excellence may be made a basis of comparative distinction in the various departments of the game, the Australians may be expected to be steadier at the bat, the Americans nimbler in the field.

The first American cricket club was St. George's of New York, which began away back in Knickerbocker times. Its first playing field was in the lots about Thirty-first street, then at the Red House grounds in Harlem, whence the players moved to Fox Hill, Hoboken. Other primeval New York clubs were the New York, organized in the '40s; the Manhattan, in the '50s; the Willow, of Long Island, 1860; the Satellites of Williamsburg, and many others of brief tenure and undistinguished career.

The Boston Cricket Club dates from 1809, but history begins with the "New England Eleven" of 1850. Lawrence and Lowell had clubs in the '50s, and Boston Star and Thistle ran a brief course. The Boston Cricket Club of '57 rose and fell off, was reorganized and deserted the Common for East Cambridge in 1860.

Out of a gentleman's "scrub" game grew in 1854 the Philadelphia Cricket Club. Germantown organized a club under the town name in '54, and the Young America Club the following year. The Merion club dates from '65, Pottsville from '58, the Union of Cincinnati from '56 and the Forest City Club of Cleveland from '65.

International cricket began in this country in 1859, when an eleven of English professionals played against twenty-two Americans selected from the leading clubs at Elysian Fields, Hoboken, October 3, 4 and 5. The Americans were too generous hosts to outscore their visitors; but on Friday evening, October 7, they got even at a Gargantuan banquet in "the Ladies' Ordinary" at the Astor House.

While unquestionably cricket will never rule the affections of our muddy oafs who guard the goals of fields harder fought, being not merely exotic but too much like baseball, though still unable to o'erleap the final, fatal gap, it has a respectable history as an American sport and is played on a bigger scale than is commonly suspected.

Marcel Brindejonc des Moulinais, Aviator.

Every year since the WRIGHT brothers in 1905 taught the world how to fly has had its prodigy and hero, and each man-bird seems more venturesome and amazing than his predecessors. All of them have been Frenchmen. America and England have produced aviators capable of feats that thrilled for the moment, but it is the Frenchmen who have been the human meteors of the sky, dazzling by the brilliance of their flights. They seem to have more imagination and daring; and their endurance has no metes and bounds. BLÉRIOT, BELLENGER, PAULHAN, VÉDRINES, LEGAGNEUX and GARROS are some of the immortals who have upheld the prestige of France, but a greater has come upon the scene in the person of the pilot with the streaming name, like a comet with a tail, MARCEL BRINDEJONC DES MOULINAIS, who has flamed in the sky of 1913 by flying 3,000 miles, from Paris to St. Petersburg and back to Paris, with the assurance and nonchalance of youth that has no such word as failure in its lexicon.

M. DES MOULINAIS is not of age yet, a beardless boy with a d'Artagnan nose and an eye that might have belonged to ARAMIS. He drives an eighty horsepower monoplane through the uncharted air with as much coolness and precision as BURMAN or DE PALMA steers a bounding automobile in a road race, seeing no danger and exulting in the performance. When the United States went to war with Spain, which does not seem very long ago, DES MOULINAIS was a little shaver in skirts; he was born at Pierin on February 8, 1893. At 17 he mastered the Demoiselle, the butterfly of aeroplanes, which flitted rather than flew about and looked no safer than a scallop shell in the surges of the Atlantic. The boy was next heard of on the circuit in France, using his monoplane as if it were a perfected vehicle of speed and as secure as a church. He made no special preparations for his flights, and to those who did not know that he was a born mechanic as well as an enthusiast he was taking a fool's hazard. When 1913 opened, being then 19, he was primed for great deeds. In three hours and five minutes he flew from Paris to London (287 miles) and then back to Paris by way of Brussels. In a dash from Bremen to London he violated unwittingly the British aerial navigation act, invading prohibited areas, but pleading lack of time to study the national codes he was merely admonished and also complimented by an admiring magistrate. Then came the red letter achievement of 1913, his long aerial voyage by way of Paris, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, The Hague, and Paris again, in fair weather and foul; a crazy adventure said some, others the well planned enterprise of a master pilot.

Young M. DES MOULINAIS has done more than any other aviator to prove that the flying machine is the automobile of the air, not extra perilous in competent hands. If any European pilot is to essay the Atlantic passage in this year of grace, destiny indicates him as the pioneer. He has the courage and the skill, and the difficulties would be negligible to him. He has flown at the rate of 140 miles an hour and he has the endurance of a roan horse. How much Americans have neglected aviation and fallen behind in the most enthralling competition of the new twentieth century may be judged by the easy but stupendous triumphs of the French lad, MARCEL BRINDEJONC DES MOULINAIS.

Reprinted as of Contemporary Interest.

Penal Law, Section 776. Failure to file candidate's statement of expenses. —"Every candidate who is voted for at any public election held within this State shall, within ten days after such election, file as hereinafter provided an itemized statement showing in detail all the moneys contributed or expended by him, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, in aid of his election. Such statement shall give the names of the various persons who received such moneys, the specific nature of each item, and the purpose for which it was expended or contributed. There shall be attached to such statement an affidavit subscribed and sworn to by such candidate, setting forth in substance that the statement thus made is in all respects true and that the same is a full and detailed statement of all moneys so contributed or expended by him, directly or indirectly, by himself or through any other person, in aid of his election. Candidates for offices to be filled by the electors of the entire State * * * shall file their statements in the office of the Secretary of State * * *

"Any candidate for office who refuses or neglects to file a statement as *prescribed in this section* shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall also forfeit his office."

Politics in the Tariff Debate.

While Senator STONE of Missouri is as thorough paced a partisan as the Democratic party contains it must be said that he scored a point against the Republican minority when he read encouraging reports of business conditions printed by responsible agencies and exclaimed: "Yet in the face of this showing Senators across the aisle are prophesying disaster."

In the country at large tariff revision is a trade question; in the two houses of Congress it is also a political question. There the Republican party represents the basic principle of protection to American industries and the Democratic party stands for a tariff for revenue only, with such incidental protection as may accrue in the process of providing revenue by taxing imports. In spite of what Republican partisans may say, free traders there are none left outside some of the colleges; no Democratic candidate for Congress would dare to make his campaign on a free trade platform.

By checking off Senators according to their politics one may know in a general way what position they will take in the tariff debate; yet it does not follow that all the Republicans are insincere in "prophesying disaster" when the Underwood bill becomes law, nor that all the Democratic Senators are optimistic because they know what they are talking about. Some allowance of course must be made for party allegiance. Playing the political game denotes loyalty and self-interest; it also becomes a habit.

The country is not going to the "demnition bowwows" because the Democrats enact a tariff law. Its reserve of potential prosperity is not so easily dissipated. No Republican Senator believes it in his heart. But he must talk his party faith. Time is the essence of this question. The hurt to business may not be so much in a reduction of rates as in legislation long deferred and bitterly wrangled over. The sooner the Underwood-Wilson law is on the statute books the better it will be for all concerned.

It is satisfactory to note that the ruffians who were racing their automobiles in The Bronx on Wednesday night were arrested on the spot, the one for homicide and the other as an accessory to the crime. These high spirited young men conceived the notion of testing the speed of their cars along White Plains avenue. Between 225th and 226th streets one of the cars swerved to the left, climbed the curb and killed a month-old baby that was in a baby carriage in the care of its father. The latter it spared with only the minor injury of a fractured leg, but the car continued its way for another block and there lifted a man off his feet and threw him into a vacant lot. He died on his way to the hospital. Then the machine keeled over. One of the two occupants made off before the pursuing police officer could reach the wreckage, but he was happily able to grab the driver as he crawled from the car. To the credit of the driver of the competing car, if it can be called credit, be it said that he backed up voluntarily to inquire into the damage. He also was arrested.

Vindictive sentences are not usually to be commended, but this automobile blackguardism has gone to such lengths that a few extreme punishments seem to be required to serve as examples. We called attention the other day to the sentence of twelve years that was imposed on a motor hooligan in Chicago, and we hope that if the present case is proved to be as bad as the reports of it sound the court will be even less lenient.

Senator TILLMAN deplores the absence of fried chicken from the Capitol.—*Atlanta News.*

Plenty of fried Congressmen to take its place.

SHANK to get forty-five bee stings.—*Headline.*

It is much more likely that the Hon. LEW SHANK will sting the bees.

The Mayoralty should seek the man.—*The Herald.*

Man? You mean men. Never before has there been such a bumper crop of Mayors, ready to serve, as the menus say. Every Barkis on the tree is not only willin' but overripe and ready to fall without shaking the branches.

J. B. JOEL, the South African sportsman, purchased Prince Palatine here to-day from T. PILKINGTON for $250,000, the highest price ever paid for a thoroughbred horse.—*Despatch from London.*

Values are comparative, and South African diamond kings have money to spend. If a rare postage stamp one inch square costs $5,000, why should there be surprise when a peerless racehorse costs $250,000? It is true that Ormonde and Rock Sand did not bring so high a figure, but everything salable has appreciated in price during the last ten years. If the gold output continues to increase in volume, a racing stallion may exchange hands for $1,000,000 by 1950. Perhaps a Manchurian millionaire will sign the check.

Dome Builders of Rome.

From the Scientific American.

It was largely their development of the dome and the arched roof in masonry that enabled the Romans to build on a scale of daring and magnificence which has not been surpassed in our modern age of steel. Recent excavations in Nero's palace have revealed five subterranean vaulted rooms in the proximity of the dining room which were built as fish tanks and used to keep fish alive for the use of the imperial table. The vault and the dome or round roof of the Romans served the purpose of the modern I-beam and latticed roof girder as used by the present day architect and engineer.

Jersey Immortals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Has your observation department yet discerned on the New Jersey horizon the firm of Blizzard & Cook, dealers in hygeia ice at Monmouth Beach?

SUMMIT, N. J., July 31. C. D.

According to the Number.

Knicker—Birthdays are milestones.

Bocker—Or skipping stones.

PUBLICITY OF CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

From a Speech by William Sulzer in the House of Representatives May 18, 1908.

The passage of this publicity bill regarding contributions to national campaign committees will be a great victory for the plain people of the land, and will go as far, in my judgment, as anything that can be devised at the present time by the ingenuity of the human mind to effectually put a stop to political iniquities in Congressional and Presidential campaigns.

These great political contributions made to the national committees of both parties by the criminal trusts and the sordid syndicates and the gigantic corporations and the national banks and the vested interests and the plutocracy, and last but not least, the protected industries of the country, are not voluntary contributions, but are levied like taxes, and are generally made with the understanding, express or implied, that the contributors shall be protected against the rights of the people, and shall be secure in robbing the many for the benefit of the few, and shall have meted out to them by the party in power certain special privileges which are repugnant to our free institutions and contrary to the fundamental principles of the Democratic party.

SELFISH SMOKERS.

They Sit in Pig Pen Seats and Foul the Air for Decent Folk.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* This business of smoking in public is a peculiar one. I am a man of robust health, having no sentimental scruples against smoking, and yet there is nothing that I hate more than tobacco smoke. One good whiff from the average cigar makes me choke, cough and feel sick for an hour. The odor of a cigarette drives me to thoughts of murder and suicide.

My chief grievance against smokers is that they are not considerate of others' feelings or weaknesses. I have seen a man, otherwise a gentleman, smoke in a closed conveyance seated next to a lady who was a great sufferer from asthma. These fellows who say that smoking on the back seats of the open cars does not annoy other people are mistaken. If the breeze is from the back of the car the smoke is blown all through the car, and when the car is reversed on the return trip there are four pig pen seats for the occupancy of the ladies. When men smoke on the rear platforms of closed cars the draught when the front door is open blows the smoke through the car like a chimney.

If smokers would only use good tobacco it might be better. Walking down Broadway after lunch reminds one of a trip through Darkest Pittsburg. If I were to stroll down that famous thoroughfare with a bottle of hydrogen-sulphide or carbon-bisulphide open in my hands I would be jailed as a public nuisance. Is not the tobacco exhaler the same kind of a nuisance?

A lady passenger on a steamship line writes: "As I sit here on deck taking in the beautiful air it is most unpleasant to have some one just beyond you sit and puff so the smoke blows across your face —whew! Such selfish gentlemen!"

BROOKLYN, July 31. A-BAS-TABAC.

A Letter from Mr. Richard Norton.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* My attention was called to-day to a telegram from Rome printed in THE SUN of Sunday, July 13. The telegram is under the heading "Asserts Americans Hoodwinked Arabs" and quotes an English journalist as formulating "extraordinary charges" against me and the conduct of the party I had the honor of directing in the excavation of Cyrene.

Permit me to state that if this English journalist is correctly quoted he proves himself to be completely ignorant not only of the rules and circumstances which governed the excavation but also of the physical character of the country.

Without one single exception the statements of this journalist as they are quoted in THE SUN are absolute and unqualified falsehoods. RICHARD NORTON.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON, July 31.

America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In THE SUN of July 29 "A United States Citizen" criticises the custom of referring to this country as "America," and argues that we should call it "United States" instead. He says, "Who are the citizens of America?"

I would ask him, Who are the citizens of "United States"? "America" is used as a short name for United States of America, just as "United States" is used, and is preferable in that it is shorter. No well informed person is misled by the use of either, and both contractions are freely used by some of our most highly cultured speakers and writers.

If we would be critical let us first be correct ourselves.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

ORISKANY FALLS, July 31.

The End of the World.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The Bible tells us that the world came to an end by water and would come to an end by fire.

Electricity is the element that will bring about that result.

The recent electrical storms have carried destruction with them and point toward the beginning of the end.

E. Z. SIMKINS.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., July 31.

A Sympathetic Soul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Please tell the insomnia sufferers to go to—sleep.

JAMES E. BRENNAN.

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 31.

Blessings of Wakefulness.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* The insomniac should be upbraided for being unmindful of his blessings. For his sleepless hours let him offer up prayers of thanksgiving. The wheel of progress of the world is clogged by too much sleep. Let "Insomniac" not disquiet himself because he is not a dunderhead. He should eschew all advice as to poppy and mandragora and its warm milk substitutes. He should employ these quiet hours in the cultivation of his own thoughts and if these be unhappy let him read the thoughts of others or woo the gentle ministrations of Lady Nicotine. And let him not forget this: All persons do not require the same amount of sleep, nor does any one require the same amount at all times. S. O. HOWES.

NEW YORK, July 31.

The Winners.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

I remember when Macdonald was the wonder of the West,
When his driving and his putting and approaching were the best;
I remember when young Byers first appeared upon the scene,
Making mighty drives and calmly holing out across the green.

I remember when the Egans, blithely starting from the scratch,
Carried off the cups and medals and won out in every match;
They were wonders for a season and gained victories galore,
But the galleries that followed are pursuing them no more.

Then there came a boy named Seckel, all the way from Riverside,
Who created a sensation and filled all his friends with pride;
But he, too, is in the discard; he has slumped, as wonders will,
And the crowd is watching Ailis while he punishes the pill.

So they come and so they vanish, and the world rolls on its way;
They will pass unknown to-morrow who were heroes yesterday;
But why worry and why grumble? Life would cease to be sublime
If the ones who win at present could be winners all the time.

THE FUSION CANDIDATE.

Why Does Not the Committee Send Return Postals to the Voters?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Why does not the fusion committee find out whom the people who will furnish the votes for the fusion candidate for Mayor want nominated? The men who will do the voting in November are not to any large extent on vacation. The bulk of the fusion vote will come from Republicans, Progressives, Independence Leaguers and the unenrolled. Most of them registered last fall and their names and addresses are easily obtainable.

Why not send a return postal card to all the voters that come within these classes and get an expression from them as to whom they desire? This is no new and untried experiment. In 1908 the Republican organization of New York county endeavored quite extensively to ascertain the will of the Republican voters as to the renomination of Gov. Hughes. The vote showed exactly what the election confirmed; that is, that the great majority of the Republicans desired the renomination of Gov. Hughes, but that a substantial minority opposed it to the extent that they voted against him on election day.

No business man given a similar opportunity to ascertain what customers desire would neglect it. It is the part also of business wisdom. The successful fusion campaign of 1909 which elected the present Board of Estimate cost over $300,000 in money and days and weeks of the time of a good many volunteer workers.

If the people are to be asked again to make such a large contribution of money and of time the committee which asks it owes them the preliminary duty of exhausting every opportunity to ascertain who among the leading candidates the fusion voting constituency really desires. The expense will probably not exceed $4,000 and no part of the campaign fund can possibly be so well expended. The test can be conducted in less than a week. There is ample time, as the first of the designating committees does not meet until August 19 and its meeting can be adjourned if necessary.

If the Committee of 107 has not only a genuine but an intelligent and well directed desire to unite the fusion forces against Tammany Hall it will not fail to consult its constituency in the way I have indicated. WILLIAM S. BENNET.

NEW YORK, July 31.

JAWS OF NEW YORK.

Rumination That Incites the Jeers of a Jerseyman.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* One may travel in the subway and see boys and girls carrying their books under their arms on their way to school, chewing gum; engaged couples, happy and content to be in one another's company, now and then looking with lovelit eyes, chewing gum.

The banker, merchant, clerk, stenographer, all on business bent, chewing gum.

The policeman on his beat, or stationed at the intersection of busy streets where he directs traffic and guides strangers, chewing gum.

The fireman, like a spider on top of a lofty ladder, handles the hose, or sits in his reading room alert for the signal of alarm, chewing gum.

The man homeward from the club, the sport glowing with the fruits of the saloon, are both seen chewing gum.

I find it in the cellar,
I find it on the chair,
They chew on terra firma.
They chew up in the air,
They chew it on the trolley,
They chew it on the Bridge,
But never in Hohokus
Nor in our "Clean Glen Ridge."

GLEN RIDGE, N. J., July 31. HIRAM.

Telephones in the Subway.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "The Commissioners informed the Governor," says THE SUN, "of the willingness of the New York Telephone Company to install at its own expense telephone booths in the New York city subways."

Isn't it kind of the telephone company? Of course it installs phones "at its own expense" in drug stores, railway depots and other places where crowds gather, and of course it pays the owners of these places a percentage of the receipts of these phones, but as the subway belongs to the city, certainly it is kind of the telephone company not to bother us by insisting on our taking our percentage and not charging us for installing the phones. Such public spirit! F. B. F.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Napkin Discipline.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* I noticed the advertisement in the semi-monthly magazine of THE SUN for "new wrinkles." I have discovered a "new wrinkle" and hasten to present it for your consideration. Simple it is, but by experience I have found it to be very practicable and useful.

Men who dine at lunch counters are considerably annoyed by the persistent tendency of their napkins to slide out of their laps to the floor. To prevent their napkins from sliding they draw up their knees, perhaps ever so slightly, but still sufficiently to produce a strained state of muscular tension.

By pinching the corner of their napkin in their tie clasp they may have the napkin for immediate use without mental worry and physical strain lest it fall to the floor. J. W. WEATHERLEY.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Insult to the Cave of the Winds.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* In a photographer's window on Fifth avenue is a large portrait of Mr. Norman Hapgood. Under it is the typewritten statement: "Closed for the season."

Is there not some mistake here?

NEW YORK, July 31. H. W.

A Missourian's Sunday Evening.

From the Howard Courant.

Last Sunday evening was the time for unusual things to happen to me. I had to walk so fast to keep from being late at church that I was hot and out of breath; I didn't have any pencil to write down the hymn numbers for the preacher and had to borrow one from George Reid. I left my specs at home and had to borrow Fred Flory's; they didn't fit my eyes, and I could scarcely see the words of the hymns. When they received the offering I discovered that I had a silver half dollar and a copper cent; it was hard to give the Lord a square divide without going broke myself. I was serenely happy and went home after listening to a good sermon, at peace with myself and all the world.

Commercial Growth of Languages.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "As a commercial proposition," says the latest *Outlook* (page 738), "Esperanto seems to be making rapid and continued growth."

Can you find time to inform your readers what growth, as commercial "propositions," is being "made" by the various idioms known as "Amurrican" and "United States"? W. BAIN.

ARDMORE, Pa., July 31.

Little Boy.

From the Washington Star.

You've a wondrous winning smile,
Little Boy;
And some tricks that oft beguile
Us to joy.
You've an eye so clear and true
And a laugh that's ever new
And we wish that we were you,
Little Boy.

You have strange and sudden ways,
Little Boy,
And your pranks sometimes amaze
And annoy.
You can make a house appear
Like a place upset and queer
When a cyclone has drawn near,
Little Boy.

When your eyelids close at night,
Little Boy,
With your arms still folded tight
Round some toy,
You're an angel for whose sake
Any sacrifice we'd make—
Though you're none when you're awake,
Little Boy.

IRISH CULTURE.

Its Indigenous Origin and How It Was Lost.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It seems rather unusual to have an "Earnest Student" ask whence came the early Irish culture and where did it go. Strange as it may seem, it was indigenous to the aboriginal Hibernian. As a student of history he perhaps knows that Ireland alone of western European nations escaped the direct contact of the Romans who so greatly moulded the life and progress of western Europe. As a result the civilization of early Ireland developed and flourished under the guidance of Irish genius, and the numerous universities and schools that dotted that land in those early days are evidences of that genius.

How did they lose it? How did the Moors of Spain lose theirs? Surely not by the superior culture of the Spaniard driving it out. Rather by the superior military strength which crushed it out. Well, the same thing happened in Ireland. Uninfluenced as Ireland was by Roman governmental ideas, she developed a loose, tribal, decentralized government of her own, which proved wofully unequal to the task of successfully expelling the army of the welded, centralized, Roman influenced English nation. In a word, she was disjointed and was opposed by a unified centralized power, and she went down. Well, her culture went the way of the Moors. Irish customs were banned, Irish manuscripts were destroyed, Irish language proscribed and Irish schools snuffed out. Do not these answer where the culture went? Crushed out, that's all.

Really, it is most absurd that an earnest student of history could escape these conclusions. T. BURKE,

Great-grandson of '98.

LOWELL, Mass., July 31.

THE CRIMINAL.

How Shall Society Treat Its Delinquent Members?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It would be puzzling to explain just what we mean by punishment of criminals and to decide what is the dominant impulse for its infliction. The position taken by society regarding its morally weak members is a confused mixture of indignation, pity, helplessness, fear and desire for self-protection, retribution, expiation, deterrent fear of punishment, and reform.

If we examine these different impressions we note that they are contradictory and that to act upon one would be to oppose another. As this mixed public feeling must, in the end, dictate the treatment of criminals, the result is naturally a vacillating policy and practice in prison administration, dependent upon the character of the warden, the mood of the jailer, the public sentiment of the hour and the position or popularity of each prisoner.

If punishment is to be the principal object of the prisoners' habitation of a prison, cruelty will inevitably result from instability of policy. When men are entrusted with the infliction of punishment they are likely to grow supercilious and vindictive, they easily lose sight of such secondary considerations as reform and improvement of character, but the offices of punishment they perform with a will.

Corruption in the business administration of penal institutions is a natural outcome of this punitive attitude of society toward criminals, accentuated as it is in jailers. If the unremitting care of every large business to eliminate graft is but partly successful, where the fortunes of the house depend upon vigilance, when every inducement for probity and every danger of dishonesty is apparent, how impossible must it be to prevent pilferings of all kinds from the backs and mouths of acknowledged enemies of mankind.

"Who cares?" must be the thought of every official as he pockets his "rakeoff." "They are here to be punished. Well, this will help punish them."

We must then decide what we want. If it is revenge, punishment will effect it; but if reform is ever to be hoped for, the whole penitentiary idea must be dropped, prisons must be abolished and in their stead benevolent institutions created to teach unfortunates a better way of life.

How this may be accomplished is a matter for much thought and for generations of experiment. Punishment has been tried for two hundred generations and has proved a failure. G. W. L.

NEW YORK, July 31.

Compliments to the Bureau of Municipal Research.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* Relative to the article in this morning's SUN on the increased payroll expenditure of the city, as set forth in a bulletin issued by the Bureau of Municipal Research, perhaps it would interest the citizens of our city to know how much of this increase is being received by persons formerly in the employ of the bureau or employed through the backing of the bureau; also how much of the increase is due to the additional and extra help required properly to handle the involved and often complicated systems and records installed upon the bureau's recommendations. NEW YORKER.

NEW YORK, July 30.

Dissatisfied with the Cabinet.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* It begins to look as though President Wilson made some mistakes in constructing his Cabinet.

There seems to be some very poor quality of timber in certain spots, and it is about time it was torn out and the proper kind substituted.

The business interests of the country demand that men of experience and ability should be at the head of each Department. W. S. J.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., July 31.

Making the Forests Pay.

From the Washington Post.

The Government is beginning to make the national forests pay for the money which has been expended in conserving them. During the fiscal year just closed the receipts from the forests, according to figures prepared, amounted to almost $2,500,000, the business having surpassed that of any previous year.

The appropriation for forest service work during the year was about $5,500,000. In addition to the receipts mentioned, however, contracts totalling $4,000,000 were entered into for the sale of timber to be cut either at once or in later years. Where large bodies of timber are involved these sale contracts permit the cutting to extend over a number of years. Thirty-five per cent. of the year's gross receipts, or more than $800,000, according to law, goes to the benefit of the States in which the forests are situated for schools and roads.

An "Inelegant" and Colloquial Preterit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* "A bursted bladder," says—alas!—THE SUN. What is the authority for "bursted," please?

NEW YORK, July 31. GRAMMATI CUS.

What Might Have Been.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

I might possess a handsome car,
Or if I had the wish
I might quit work and journey far
Away from town to fish;
I might, with poorly hidden pride,
Pay off the debts I owe
And have some money left if I'd
Bought Steel a month ago.

I might resign my job and rest
And have good clothes to wear,
And certain troubles in my breast
Might cease to rankle there;
I might toss all my cares aside
And let the public know
That I was on the earth if I'd
Bought Steel a month ago.

I might look down on people who
Are looking down on me;
I might face forth to gladly view
The wonders o'er the sea;
I might, without a strain, provide
My wife with gems and blow
Myself to many things if I'd
Bought Steel a month ago.

I might now be considered wise,
And all my friends in need
Would speak about my sudden rise
As marvellous indeed;
And I should doubtless strut with pride
And scoff at those below
For having missed the chance if I'd
Bought Steel a month ago.

THORNTON TO BOLT THE TARIFF MEASURE

Louisiana Senator Says Free Sugar Means Bankrupts in His State.

NO VOTE UNTIL SEPT. 1

Leaders Are Restless Over Prospect of Long Speeches and Delay.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—The feature of the tariff situation in the Senate to-day was the announcement by Senator THORNTON of Louisiana at the conclusion of a long speech attacking free sugar that he would not support the Underwood-Simmons tariff bill in the form in which it came from the Finance Committee.

The day in the Senate apart from the tariff bill was devoted entirely to speech-making. No progress was made in the consideration of the paragraphs of the bill. The Senate still hangs on the paragraphs in the schedule relating to earths and earthenware, and this will probably take the remainder of the present week.

Senator Gronna of North Dakota, a progressive Republican, also addressed the Senate to-day in opposition to the bill. He attacked it as a discrimination against the farmers of the Northwest and indicated that the farmers along the Canadian border of the Northwest who supported President Wilson in the last campaign would take the first opportunity to rebuke the Democrats for the tariff bill.

Senator THORNTON informed the Senate that he held his first duty to the people of his State."

Won't Vote for Free Sugar.

"I owe to the people of my State a far higher measure of devotion than I owe to the Democratic party," said the Senator. "I cannot vote for the passage of the present bill while it carries the free sugar provision without personal dishonor and the attendant loss of my own self-respect as well as the respect of the people of my State and of my brother Senators."

He quoted from the resolutions adopted by the Louisiana State convention of the Democracy that selected delegates to the Baltimore convention last year in which Democrats of Louisiana declared against free sugar. He also quoted from the report made by the Democrats on the Finance Committee in the last Congress in which they opposed free sugar and declared for a revenue duty.

"Sugar has been always held in the past by the Democratic party to be a subject most eminently fitted for the imposition of a revenue tax, and it is just as much fitted now as it has been in the past," he said. "It is not correct Democratic doctrine to hold otherwise. I am not false to the principles of the Democratic party in refusing to follow it along the strange and devious pathway it is now pursuing in regard to the tariff on sugar. I am true to those principles and it is the Democratic party itself that is seeking to depart from them.

"I hold that the Democratic party owes more to the State of Louisiana than Louisiana owes to the Democratic party. I regret that the Democratic platform adopted at Baltimore never demanded expressly or inferentially the total abolition of the duty on sugar."

Not in Baltimore Platform.

Senator THORNTON called on Senators Kern, O'Gorman, Walsh, Martin, Pomerene and Clarke, all of whom were members of the platform committee at Baltimore, to explain to the Senate why the platform had been departed from. Then he quoted from a speech of Senator John Sharp Williams in which that Senator admitted that "free sugar will dismantle every sugar house in Louisiana," and he said:

"And this confiscation of property, with the resultant bankruptcy of so many who will be its effect, is wrought by the Democratic party while the people of my stricken State look despairingly on while they are being slaughtered in the house of those who should be their friends. Oh, the pity of it! Oh, the shame of it!"

Democratic leaders were somewhat restless to-day over the continued delay in expediting the bill. No one conversant with the situation now believes that a vote can be had in the Senate by August 15. Most of the Democrats will be satisfied if they can get a vote by September 1.

Every effort is being put forward on the Democratic side to keep down speechmaking and hasten the passage of the bill. It was said positively to-day on behalf of the Administration leaders in the Senate that no agreement would be entered into with the Republicans in the interest of expediting the tariff bill which involved postponing currency legislation until the next session.

Several speeches are scheduled for to-morrow and Saturday on the Republican side. Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania intends to make a long speech.

TO EXTEND SEVENTH AVENUE.

Condemnation Commissioners Appointed Despite Owners' Protest.

In spite of the objections of many property owners and organizations of real estate men Supreme Court Justice Gavegan yesterday appointed condemnation commissioners in the proceeding to extend Seventh avenue from Greenwich avenue to Carmine street, to widen Varick street from Carmine to Franklin and to extend Varick street to West Broadway. These improvements are necessary for the construction of the Seventh avenue subway.

The property owners say that if the proceedings are approved by the courts they will be deprived of their property without due process of law and that while the pretended purpose of the proceedings is the widening and extension of streets it is really an acquisition of private property for a corporation to build a subway without acquiring easements from the owners.

The commissioners appointed are Joseph A. Cantor, ex-Borough President of Manhattan; Harry N. French, a lawyer, and Henry Brady, a real estate appraiser.

NEW ROADBED FOR THE DRIVE.

Work of Repaving With Asphalt Will Begin Next Week.

Supreme Court Justice Philbin has vacated the temporary injunction restraining the award of contracts for the repaving of Riverside Drive from Seventy-second to Ninety-fourth street with bituminous asphalt the park board yesterday opened bids on the job. There were nine bids for the same kind of paving from Ninety-fourth street to 110th.

The lowest bid for the first named piece of work was $86,000, made by the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and the contract was awarded. As this figure was so low and the appropriation for Riverside Drive improvements is $200,000 it was decided to open bids for the second stretch. The Aztec Asphalt Company bid $78,000. The combined bids still fell below the appropriation and the board will probably proceed immediately to further improvement, possibly as far as 125th street. Work will begin next week. The award of these contracts means a new kind of roadbed for Riverside Drive.